THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823.

No. 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD, STREETS.
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Notice.

RETAILERS *of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors*, within the city of Pittsburgh, who neglected to take out licenses on the 1st instant, are required to comply with the law without further delay.

Wm. Graham,
City Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, will be sold, by public Vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

Situate in Nottingham township, Washington county, adjoining lands of Jacob Feigley, Joseph Barr, William Chambers and others, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, late the property of John Welsh, deceased. The sale will be held on the premises. Due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

John Finley,
Margaret Welsh, } Ex'rs.

Sept. 12—4t*

JACKSON FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, and erected an

AIR FOUNDRY,

On Liberty Street, near the Round Church,

Where CASTINGS of every description will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest prices, for cash, or in exchange for many kinds of country produce. Particular care will be taken that all articles made by them shall be of the best quality. They have called their establishment the

Jackson Foundry,

and the business of the firm will be carried on in the name of KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.

Lawrence Kingsland,
Jacob Sours,
James Minnis,
Isaac Lightner.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823—3m.

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box. $5 00 per box, 8 by 10, and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12, which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.

Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works.
[illegible] Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.
[illegible], Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.
[illegible] Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.

Sept [illegible]—tf.

Female Seminary.

T. HAMILTON respectfully informs the public that a few more pupils can find admittance to his *Female Seminary*. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, as recently improved by Woodbridge, comprise his present course. The principles of each shall be carefully explained, and their application practically exemplified. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock. The time of attendance is purposely limited, that, by affording an opportunity to attend to other necessary branches of female education, as sewing, music, &c. &c. the mind may be relaxed from studies, which, to young ladies may be severe and irksome. To those who may be committed to his care he will pay every attention. Terms 3 dollars per quarter. Room Fourth Street between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—6t*

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter [illegible], where his customers [illegible] please to call. [illegible] persons indebted to him are requested to [illegible] payment.

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

On Monday morning, the 29th inst.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,
AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will positively be sold
15 PACKAGES,
Comprising a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

EXTRA SALE.
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

3 Bales, 62 pieces, Super Red FLANNELS, in Lots.
3 Cases Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed and Drab CLOTHS.
3 Cases STRAW BONNETS, and
10 do. Men's and Women's SHOES: and

AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

10 bags PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
8 " PEPPER and ALSPICE,
5 chests YOUNG HYSON TEA.
4000lbs. Spanish Sole Leather.

Together with a general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, &c
Terms at sale.

John D. Davis,
Auctioneer.

Sept. 12—3t.

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 *PACKAGES*
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO
Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By

John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond

Aug. 22.—eotf.

STEELE & Co.

Commission Merchants,

Corner of Market & Water Streets,

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, } by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs.
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted by the ton.
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire-Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c.
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

[illegible] & Co

[illegible] COMMISSION BUSINESS at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE.
MESSRS. STEELE & CO. }

Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your f[illegible] citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July [illegible]

WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASES OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and pure, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana,
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of

SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS, Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS, CASINETTS, *&c.*—At reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t&eo3.

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

SPANISH SEGARS.

A FEW BOXES very superior SPANISH SEGARS, for sale by the box, by

Steele & Co.

Sept. 5—3t.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Mr. Ward, at Louisville, Ky. a black man named

BEN,

about 50 years of age, grey head, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and a miller by trade.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in jail, either at Pittsburgh, or Louisville, Ky.

Steele & Co.

Sept. 5—3t.

Just Published,

FACTS, *Observations*, and *Practical Illustrations*, relative to *Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pulmonary Consumption*, and *Measles*. A general view of the Pathology and Treatment of *Chronic Diseases*: With Illustrations of the utility of Sulphureous Waters, and observations on the efficacy of the *Balsam of Copaiva*, in inflammations of the mucous membranes. By *John Armstrong, M. D.* Physician to the Fever Institution in London, author of Treatise on Typhus Fever, *&c.*—First American, from the second London edition.

Just received and for sale, by

Luke Loomis,

Market, between 3d and 4th sts. Pittsburgh.

L. L. has been appointed Agent, for the Publishers of Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas. A second supply of this valuable work is also just received. Parents, and Teachers need only to examine this little treatise to approve of its arrangement and utility. A liberal discount made to School Committees, Teachers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

Sept. 5.—3

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I DECLINE standing a poll as a candidate for AUDITOR, at the ensuing general election.

John Stoner.

Wilkins Township, Sept. 3, 1823

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street

A very general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.
Which he intends selling at reduced prices,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5, 1823—3m.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, by himself, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at very low prices by the package or piece only.

His stock comprises a very general assortment of

British, French and India
DRY GOODS,
Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of
Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Straw Bonnets, &c.

August 29, 1823.—4

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, or at an earlier day, if the sales of the Tickets will warrant it.

CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.

Aug. 8—

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes

Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar

By the Barrel, for Sale by

James Ekin,

Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,

Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand

SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST

TOBACCO

Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

The course of instruction will be:

Anatomy and Surgery,	by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine,	by Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice,	by Dr. Brown.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by Dr. Drake.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by Dr. Richardson.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by Dr. Blythe.

Assisted by Mr. B[illegible].

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.

Lexington, Ky. July 30, 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

Notice.

ROBERT SMITH is a candidate for Commissioner of Allegheny county for three years.

Sept. 12.

Political.

From the Commonwealth.

Thomas Jefferson proved to be a Federalist and an Aristocrat.

In their efforts to promote the election of Shulze, the *patent* editors have attempted to prove that Washington and many of his compatriots who fought for and achieved the independence of America were enemies to their country; for Washington and two thirds of the United States' Senate, then composed of men, who, like Washington, were foremost in fighting for liberty during the revolutionary war, ratified and approved of Jay's treaty. If therefore Mr. Gregg, who merely voted the appropriations to carry that treaty into effect, thereby proved himself an enemy to his country; general Washington and two-thirds of the Senate of the United States, for the same reason, were also enemies to their country: a conclusion which we believe few sensible men will admit

In the same manner, however, the friends and admirers of the "*Great Unknown*," John Andrew Shulze, are attempting to prove that Mr. Jefferson, the penman of the Declaration of Independence, and a majority of the democratic Congress of 1807, were all federalists and aristocrats. They say that Mr. Gregg is a federalist and an aristocrat, because he voted for an act of congress, entitled "*An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes.*"—Now if this vote be an evidence of Mr. Gregg's federalism or aristocracy, Mr. Jefferson, the idol of the democratic party and founder of the democratic creed, must also be a federalist and aristocrat, for, as President of the United States, he ratified and *approved* the very same law, containing the very same clause for which Mr. Gregg voted although by the constitution he had a right to return it to congress with his objections, if there had been any thing wrong or improper in it, as the following extract from the constitution of the United States fully proves, viz:

SECTION VII, ARTICLE II.—Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on the Journals and proceed to re-consider it: If after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise re-considered; and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law."

This shows that Mr. Jefferson had the power to return the bill with his objections, if he had thought proper. But the following, from the 9th volume of the laws of the United States, page 15, proves that he did not think proper to do so.

Extract from the 9th volume of the laws of the United States, page 15.

CHAP. IX.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every free white male person in the Mississippi territory, above the age of twenty-one years, having been a citizen of the United States, and a resident in said territory, one year next preceding an election of representatives, and who has legal or equitable title to a tract of land, by virtue of any act of Congress, or may become the purchaser of any tract of land from the United States of the quantity of fifty acres, or may hold in his own right a town lot of the value of one hundred dollars, within the said territory, shall be entitled to a vote for representatives to the general assembly of said territory.

[Signed] J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO. CLINTON, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

January 9, 1808.
APPROVED— TH. JEFFERSON.

Now be it remembered that for voting for the same law which Mr Jefferson approved, and which passed through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States by large majorities, at a time when those bodies were decidedly democratic, it is said that Mr Gregg is a federalist and an aristocrat, and "a favorer of the odious and anti-republican feature which exacts the qualifications of a freehold in a voter." Nay more, as Mr. Jefferson approved of the law, these epithets must apply to him, and must conclusively establish (to use the language of the Shulzeites) that Mr. Jefferson, as well as Mr. Gregg, "*is a federalist of that decided stamp, whose principles are inimical to the sovereignty of the people, and friendly to the sovereignty of the few*"—What think you of this, democrats of '98 and '99? Are you prepared to say that Thomas Jefferson is a *federalist* and an *aristocrat*? If he is not, neither can Mr Gregg be; for Thomas Jefferson *approved* and *signed* the very law for which Mr. Gregg barely voted. Alas! Alas! poor inconsistent patent democracy, to what straights art thou reduced, and how strangely dost thou flounder amidst error and absurdity, sophistry and contradiction!

From the Village Record.

A northern print that advocates the [illegible] of Mr. Shulze, advertises for a few [illegible] of fresh butter. We have thought [illegible] time that the wheels of the Shulze [illegible] wagon needed greasing.

"Elect Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] will be calm, and quiet, and settled, for nine years;—such is the idea held out by the Peace and Cohen[illegible] Observer. The odds of despotism to [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823.

☞ A MEETING

Of the citizens friendly to the election of ANDREW GREGG is requested at Greer's tavern, on Friday the 26th inst. at 7 o'clock, A. M. on business preparatory to the election By order of the committee of correspondence.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.

"The fire in the flint,
"Shows not till it be struck."

The friends of the "Great Unknown" may thank themselves for the fire exhibited by the old '76-ers in favor of Andrew Gregg But for the injustice, impertinence, and rudeness of John Binns and others, who to make room for young aspirants. wished to set Mr Gregg aside as *too old*, David Nicholson, of Huntingdon, the 30 veterans of Reading, and the other revolutionary whigs, in various parts of the state, who now publicly support the people's candidate, would probably have remained silent and inactive.

The unprincipled and heartless attempt of the "perilous" Binns and his base copyists, to misrepresent the age, early services, and character of Mr Gregg, has, as might have been expected, called forth, to bear testimony in behalf of that candidate, several whigs of the Revolution, friends of his youth, and witnesses of his worth The testimony of Dr Armstrong and others, already published, is sufficient to remove the doubts of reasonable men, (if indeed any reasonable man entertained a doubt) but, as affording evidence, which, in this neighborhood, must satisfy the most sceptical we are happy to add the statement of Dr. *George Stevenson*, of this city.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle

"Having noticed several publications by the opponents of Mr. Gregg, in which he is represented as "a native of Ireland"—"too far advanced in life, to discharge the duties of Governor of this Commonwealth," and, "that he was educated for the Priesthood of the Catholic Church:" I have esteemed it a duty to state, that I was a student in a seminary with him at Carlisle, he being of the senior, and myself of the junior class.—That he was conspicuous among his fellows, for the correctness of his deportment, his talents and acquirements.—That he is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age. That the place of his nativity was a farm on the Conedoguinet creek, 2 miles from Carlisle; and that he regularly attended the Presbyterian church in that town of which the Rev. John Steel was pastor, and of which the father of Mr. Gregg was a respectable elder.

The correctness of the above statement, it is presumed, would if necessary. be confirmed by any of the surviving students of that seminary, among whom are General John Armstrong, formerly Ambassador from the U. S. to France. the Hon Thomas Duncan, one of the Judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and Doctor Matthew Irvine, the distinguished surgeon of Lee's celebrated legion.

GEORGE STEVENSON.
Pittsburgh, Sept 4, 1823.

In our last we inserted an extract of a letter from Bellefonte, in which the agency of Mr. Gregg in obtaining a loan of $10,000, for Charles Hegins, a contractor for the Western Army during the late war, is noticed as evidence that Mr. G was not opposed to the late war, but exerted himself to procure the means for carrying it on. The loan at that time was disadvantageous to the bank as the treasury notes in which it was to be paid. were at from from 18 to 20 per cent discount, and the bank agreed to receive them at par. as appears from the following letter from Mr. Monroe. at that time Secretary of War.

James Monroe to Andrew Gregg.

Department of War. Oct. 11, 1814.

SIR,

Mr Charles Higgins, contractor for supplying rations to the troops of the U. States in the western parts of Pennsylvania, has obtained an advance on account of his contract for ten thousand dollars. He states that the Centre county bank of Pennsylvania of which you are president. will take treasury notes of him at par. It is only at par that I can pass them to him. I have to state that notes are expected in a few days from Philadelphia, and that they will be transmitted to you to that amount on his account. in case you will advance to him that sum.

I have the honor to be,
Sir. very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JAMES MONROE.

The President of the Centre Bank
of Pennsylvania.

Falsehood and Forgery.

Mowry, or some of his correspondents asserted. that Mr Gregg was nominated at Harrisburgh last winter. by a secret caucus of federal members of the legislature. The assertion was positively denied by Mr. Reynolds. of Lancaster. one of the federal members, who lodged in the house in which the caucus was said to have been held. As Mowry could produce no evidence, this stopped his mouth for a while. and he submitted quietly to father the *lie*. But, as it was deemed necessary to have a story of the kind to divert attention from the *real midnight caucus*, which nominated Mr. Shulze, a second attempt was made. The notorious Sweney, of Danville, published in his paper, a letter, said to be from a federalist at Readidg, asserting that Mr. G had been nominated at a secret meeting of federal members at Harrisburgh, but the thing was to be kept a profound secret Sweney does not give the name of either the writer or his [illegible] sufficient proof that this letter is a *forgery*; for no one will believe that he would suppress names so important through "delicacy." The editor of the Berks Journal copies the letter, and adds:

"We pronounce it [the letter] a base *falsehood*; and if such a letter exists, a *vile forgery*, and we challenge the editor to produce the name of the writer. We also believe there is not a citizen of Berks county who can be made to believe that such a letter was ever written by any friend of Mr. Gregg in this place. We deemed the article so absurd, that had it not been republished in a Harrisburgh paper, we would never have condescended to notice it. Honest politicians must shudder at the vile means resorted to by the friends of Mr. Shulze, to prop his tottering cause."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"About this time the politicians round the Franklin Gazette began to make a stir!"

[BRYAN.

Mr. Maclean,—I have been somewhat surprised to find that no notice has been taken, in any of the newspapers, so far as I have seen, of a circumstance which took place at Harrisburgh at the time of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze. It is asserted, (and I believe the authority to be good) that the friends of Mr. Ingham, "the politicians round the Franklin Gazette," when they found their favorite could not succeed, declined falling in with Mr. Bryan or Mr. Shulze, until they could have an understanding with, or a pledge from the one or the other. Consequently, the caucus was adjourned over night, and during that night Mr. Shulze and some of his friends met in conclave with the politicians aforesaid, and *agreed* that they should have the *management* of the said John Andrew, in preference to the politicians round the Democratic Press, the Columbian Observer or American Centinel. This *bargain* brought over the friends of Ingham in favor of Shulze, which may be assigned as the cause of his nomination in preference to Mr Bryan. But, reader, what think you of this kind of management in a man aspiring to the first office in the commonwealth? What think you of the corruption and intrigue which must inevitably be connected with legislative caucussing?.

William S. Harvey, Esq. of Greene county, it is thought. could throw some light on the subject of this communication

PLAIN TRUTH.

FOR THE GAZETTE

Huzza! for John A. Shulze, the candidate of the Aristocratic Nobles, of the Patentee Legislative Caucus. Huzza! for the ex-parson, that could not preach, but who would wish to lord it over the consciences of others. Huzza! for an established Church against Roman Catholics, Covenanters, Methodists, Presbyterians, &c &c. Huzza! for the watch-words "stick to the party;" that magic charm for holding fools and tools together, to prevent free elections, create dissention and corruption, the bane of republican governments. Huzza! for the advocates of military despotism. and the arranging of congressional districts so as to disfranchise thousands of citizens to suit party sycophants.—Huzza! for John Binns. the file leader of the Patentees, who boasts of his capability to make a Governor good enough for Pennsylvania out of any dolt-head (be it ever so badly rheumatism'd,) he chooses to patronize

Down! with Andrew Gregg. the Independent Republican candidate. Down with the voice of the people in nominating candidates for office. Down! with squeamish conscientious scruples, religious associations, and promiscuous religious toleration. Down! with a union of sentiment on political subjects for the public good. Down! with the advocates of liberty, who would keep the civil power above the military, and who would so arrange the state into congressional districts as to admit every clodpole to a right to representation Down! with the wisdom of the people in selecting the candidate for Governor, in opposition to John Binns and the Caucus Nobles in the House of Lords and Commons at Harrisburgh. Huzza! Huzza! for party despotism Down! Down! with Independence, that ladder of Republican Freedom.

A CAUCUS MAN.

COOKSTOWN MEETING.

Cookstown, Fayette County, Sept. 3. 1823.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Cookstown and its vicinity, held at *William Baldwin's*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the ensuing election for chief magistrate of the state.

ANDREW HUNTER, was called to the chair, and

JOSEPH DOWNER, appointed secretary.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of five should be appointed to draft an address bespeaking the sentiments of the meeting.

Thomas Baird, James M'Crory, John M'Cormick, William Baldwin, and Joseph Downer, were chosen.

The committee having retired for a short time returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas the citizens composing this meeting, tenacious of their liberties, and holding in high estimation their republican institutions, do raise their united voices against all attacks upon their unalienable rights and upon the constitution of Pennsylvania Appreciating as they do. the invaluable privilege to assemble peaceably, to protest against all innovations, or usurpations, which they conceive have a tendency to sap the foundation of liberties cemented by the blood of the martyrs of independence; they declare their detestation of those denunciations, and that proscription which the satellites of a legislative caucus have so widely circulated against all who dare to question the infallibility of their political resolves and doctrines, as perhaps both [illegible] uniformly, and more particularly, from the [illegible] recommendation of George Bryan, of the [illegible] measures pursued by the majority of the members, who directed the caucus at Harrisburgh, and certain of their active partizans, political speculators, who nominated J. A. Shulze for governor; we hereby protest against a proceeding as hypocritical as it was unfair. Because those who participated in the intrigue acted in direct violation of the resolutions passed by the democratic convention which met at Lewistown, on a former occasion, and which were approved by the great majority of the party. And why were such resolutions entered into? because experience declared, and conviction felt, that unbiassed freedom of choice could not be exercised by delegates assailed by official characters at the seat of government, during the sitting of the assembly; who exerted their influence, to have a chief magistrate nominated, and eventually elected, who could distribute to those office expectants and their friends, the public loaves and fishes.

The most enlightened statesmen and exemplary patriots of this favored country, and every other country where the principles of liberty have been understood or revered, concur in the necessity and propriety of confining to their distinct spheres, the executive and legislative departments of governments; experience they say, teaches that in the state where these intermingle, oligarchy, aristocracy, and absolute tyranny follow in regular succession. The histories of all commonwealths bear record, that when apparently trifling innovations on the privileges of the community originating with the selfish and designing who heretofore have and still do nickname themselves the people's friends; these prove as fatal eventually to the rights of the body politic as the seeds of mortal disease do to the human frame if not eradicated.

As we the citizens now assembled, never did directly, or indirectly, grant to any members of the assembly, the power to order a caucus convention to meet at Harrisburgh, composed of members of their own body, and other persons, to dictate to us who is the man for whom we should vote to govern us; we therefore consider this proceeding as an act of usurped authority, arrogant, and arbitrary, aimed at the overthrow of the citizen's elective right; calculated to raise the people's servants to the rank of their masters; carrying with it the anti-republican avowal that the electors generally are not in possession of that knowledge, integrity, and patriotism which qualify them to choose their own chief magistrate as the constitution directs.

Resolved. Therefore, that all public servants who undutifully dare to dictate to their masters the only sovereigns of the republic are highly culpable.

Resolved. That every member of the legislature who voted for altering the charter of St. Mary's Church, at Philadelphia; who voted for censuring the present governor for not drawing money from the treasury without being lawfully appropriated; who voted for depriving thousands of their fellow citizens of Lancaster county, of their right of representation in the congress of the United States; who voted for prostrating the civil power before the military power; has wantonly assailed the most important articles of the constitution of Pennsylvania, the ark of our liberties, which every good citizen is in duty bound to defend.

Further *Resolved*. That John A. Shulze, the candidate of the legislative caucus, who voted for those reprehensible measures, the tendency of which was to violate the constitution, is unfit and unworthy to fill the exalted station of governor of this great state; and to be guardian of that constitution, in which when a senator, he attempted to make wide breaches.

Resolved That in the conduct of John A Shulze, who renounced the gospel ministry, to which he was wedded by the most solemn vows, we discover either an unhallowed ambition, inconsistent with his religious obligations, or mental incapacity, the former is evident if the preaching of the scriptures could not be reconciled to his worldly views; the latter if he was unable to perform the sacred duties which he had covenanted to fulfil.

Resolved, Therefore, that we will oppose the election of John A. Shulze to the gubernatorial chair, believing him on the best evidence to be wanting in those qualifications, and divested of that patriotism which should dignify its possessor.

Resolved, That for the following reasons we will give to ANDREW GREGG our votes for Governor of Pennsylvania. Because in him we view an honest undeviating republican, attached to our free institutions, which he will conscientiously watch over. Because in the honorable and important offices conferred upon him by his fellow citizens he has performed the part of a faithful servant, who never has sacrificed the best interests of his constituents to subserve selfish or ambitious designs or to promote the views of arrogant and aspiring factionists. Because to his firmness and cultivated talents is added the sage experience of an enlightened statesman, which qualify him to discharge the arduous duties of governor of Pennsylvania, in a manner honorable to the state—to respect the rights, and to promote the best interests of his fellow citizens

Resolved, That the president and secretary should forward immediately the above minutes and resolutions to the editors of the Brownsville Spy, Washington Examiner, Pittsburgh Gazette, and Mercury, and Greensburgh Gazette. with a request that they would publish them; as well as other editors favorable to genuine republican principles.

Saturday evening next was appointed for another meeting to be held at Thomas M'Crory's tavern; for the further opportunity of the friends of ANDR W GREGG, to come forward and make known their sentiments on public measures &c. and also to examine the characters of candidates for the assembly, and make nominations for such as they think proper

ANDREW HUNTER, *President*,
JOSEPH DOWNER, *Secretary*.

For the Gazette.

To his Excellency John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The law of Solon, which punished with exile and confiscation of goods, the citizen who remained neuter during civil commotions, is imitated in its utmost extent, in modern politics. The political legislators, who have undertaken the government of opinion, in these latter times, will tolerate no neutrality between the belligerent parties. All must be active, in word and deed, or bear the opprobrium which, by common consent, is attached to the weak, the vascillating, or the timid. In politics, as in religion, those who are not with the defenders of the true faith, are against them; and all they can say, to vindicate their moderation, but adds to the contempt or execration, to which they are consigned. Offices, honors, and emolument are the recompense of those, only, who prove their attachment to party, by clamorous assertion, bold invective, and inveterate denunciation. The man who conscientiously believes that he performs his duty, by expressing, mildly, but unequivocally, his political opinion, and resisting every effort to infringe constitutional principle and privilege, may avoid the quicksands and whirlpools of political life, but cannot hope to be borne upon its turbulent stream, to any great distinction. More than mere passive support of one party, and opposition to another, is expected from him. He must be incessantly active, in making accusations, counteracting conspiracies, advocating measures, and devising schemes He must fathom every depth and shoal of political intrigue; be loud and obstinate in professions, and indefatigable in proposing, or supporting resolutions. No town, or ward meeting, must be convened, without his knowledge or presence. No newspaper paragraph, or political handbill, should escape his critical inspection; and whether in the social circle, in the turmoil of business, the resort of the lounger, or the scenes of amusement, his theme must always be the hopes and fears of political adventurers, and the interests of party. When the conflict of opinion is deepening, and the approach of an election rouses to exertion the most indifferent, he is to be alert in ascertaining who have completed their probational term of residence or paid their taxes; infallible in the calculation of majorities, and unwearied in his attendance upon committees. After he has given these indispensible testimonials of his patriotism, he is numbered among good men and true; his voice becomes oracular, and his hopes of popular favor and public office, are no longer called presumptuous

Were these all the qualities and efforts which are required from those who aspire to political eminence, their anticipation of success in the struggle for notoriety, would be less precarious, and not so much obscured by the doubts and distrust of those on whom they depend. But particular acts, whether of civil policy, or party expediency, are so frequently made the test of political fidelity, that even the most cautious and acute may, in a moment, by one hasty word, or inadvertent vote, destroy, forever, their brightest and most cherished hopes With some, to whom they look for patronage, a favorite object of national interest is the ordeal to which all opinions and actions are subjected. The aspirants after political celebrity, must be zealous for its attainment, or relinquish their expectations of office and applause. To others, every opinion appears a principle, and every day a crisis. These must be flattered and indulged, by concurring in all their plans for the public defence, for averting the perils which menace the constitution, and repelling the insidious attacks of treason upon republican ascendency.

But with all these appliances and means, for obtaining and securing political renown, there is yet a danger to be dreaded, which the most sagacious and vigilant may incur. Without constancy, firm and inflexible, in the orthodox faith, there can be no reasonable hope of permanent popularity. By constancy is meant, not a tolerant, though resolute, adherence to certain principles, adopted from honest conviction of their superior worth, and persisted in, from long and actual experience of their utility. The word has received quite another definition among the present expounders of political law. With them it means the sum and substance of all that is pure in principle, and trust-worthy in character. It is an unreserved devotion to the idol of party; a sacrifice, to that insatiate deity, of conscience, feeling, and the best and warmest charities of life, which confirm the social compact, and endear its enjoyments to the affections. It is the sacrifice of private sentiment, of the veneration due to personal virtue, the conviction of mental competency, and moral integrity, to the party demon; the proscription of all who refuse to fall down before it, and the neglect of all merit, that will not own its supremacy. It implies a calculating adherence to creeds and doctrines, which are too infallible to permit, or require, innovation. And, finally, it includes, in its despotic signification, undeviating, tenacious, and bigoted persistency in the belief and practice of dogmas and maxims, promulgated for the government of party, no matter how destructive to general harmony, or how erroneous they may have been proved, by time and reflection

If such, sir, is your consistency, you well deserve the plaudits of those, by whom you have been promoted to honor. It is to be hoped that you will persevere in the course by which you have arrived at your present distinction, and thus preserve the reputation of a uniform, consistent democrat But there are some acts of your political life, whose tenor is not quite so consistent with the principles of yourself and your friends, as the fitness of things would seem to require. 'Tis true, you have ever [illegible] a dutiful obedience to the dec[illegible] have invariably acted in ac[illegible] policy which marks its charact[illegible] ever renounced the opinions which it inculcated, altho' you might have been convinced of their impropriety. You have disdained to wear the harlequin dress of those who are termed trimmers, and time-servers, because they may have abjured errors, or sought for information, on their political duties. You have disclaimed all communion with the fickle changelings, who watch the vane of truth, and regulate their course by its direction, although they risk, by their versatile conduct, their reputation for consistent democracy, and become obnoxious to the charge of being

"Every thing by starts, and nothing long."

With a slight, unimportant modification, you have adopted for your motto, a celebrated sentiment of a distinguished American; and "*Our party*—right or wrong," is the load star of your political career. The acts, therefore, which have just been alluded to, must have been committed in moments of hallucination, when your moral or intellectual constitution was *non compos*; and doubtless, in your lucid intervals, you were often overwhelmed with regret for having wandered from the way in which you should go. What those acts are, and how they comport with the consistency that so much distinguishes your political existence shall be shown, before your retirement from the chair of state, that you may profit by the instructions which they afford.

In public, as in private life, the man who fearlessly avows opinions, of whose truth he is assured, by mature reflection and long experience, although he may be pitied for his delusion, will be respected for his candor. If the whole series of his actions be in accordance with the belief which judgment inculcates, and duty confirms, we applaud the consistency of his character, and venerate the calm, inflexible firmness with which he pursues his course. His motives are pure, his sentiments sincere; and if we cannot acknowledge the correctness of his conduct, we pay willing deference to his virtue, and admire the mild, yet resolute uniformity, with which he follows his chosen path, unbiassed by prejudice, and unappalled by censure. But when opinions are received without proper deliberation, and retained without a confidence in their wisdom, when they are voluntarily substituted for principles, which are considered as the barriers between truth and error, liberty and despotism, no other, or better expressions can be addressed to him by whom they are professed, than stubborn obstinacy and ignorance, or unprincipled ambition. Choose, then, your alternative. If you once deliberately adopted a political creed, which you knew to be false, and if you now adhere to it, without a conviction of its truth, or because, to declare any other, might be prejudicial to your popularity, you must bear the merited opprobrium which visits wilful continuance in error, or a nefarious wish for personal aggrandizement. Or, make another choice. Your voice has been raised, and your decision recorded, in favor of measures, which, in principle and effect, are hostile to popular government. You have sanctioned by your approbation, acts of others, in your behalf, equally detrimental to the democracy which you avow. You must, therefore, either acknowledge yourself to have been the pliant instrument of the designs of others, or relinquish your pretensions to that consistency which is claimed for you. The dilemma is inevitable The instances of your dereliction of republican duty, will be noticed hereafter. They will be compared with the standard which has been gratuitously instituted, even by your most zealous friends, for the estimation of your merit; and out of your own mouth you will stand condemned.

A. Z.

The election. Accounts from every quarter of the state concur in representing the utter hopelessness of Mr. Shulze's election. In Philadelphia his partizans, of the *knowing kind*, are in absolute despair, and the rank and file are only kept from clearing out like rats from a sinking ship, by the outrageous thumpers of John Binns, respecting Mr. Shulze's *prospects in the country*.

In the country the same tactics are pursued The rank and file of the middle counties are kept in heart, by the vaporing of the leaders about the north and west, the eastern and middle counties are brought into play for the same purpose.

To those who are supporting Mr. Shulze, without expecting favors from him, we would invite their attention to the tales they heard three years ago They were then told the east would be favorable—and so of the north and middle, by which a majority of 13,000 and odd would come out for Mr. Findlay! They were then deceived to the amount of 15,000; and most certainly the deception will be much greater in 1823 —*Har Chron.*

Extract of a Letter, dated
"Lewistown, Sept. 9, 1823.

"In this county (Mifflin.) we will do much better than was at first anticipated — In 1820 Findlay had 369 of a majority over Mr Hiester; this year Mr Shulze's majority over Mr Gregg will not exceed 200 Judging from the change in this borough (Lewistown) it will not be so much — in 1820 Findley had a majority in this borough of 48 — this year allowing Shulze all that are yet doubtful, his majority will not exceed 15 or 20 This we believe to be a correct and impartial statement."

* * *

From the Philadelphia Recorder, Aug. 23.

On Thursday, St. James's Church, near Stanton, Del. was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. by the Right Rev. William White, D D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of Pennsylvania. The morning service was read by the Rev Mr. Weller, of the Diocess of Maryland, and a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev Mr. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. The Rev. Robert Clay, Rector of the Church, and the Rev. Messrs Williston and Brinckle, were also present

It is interesting to remark the progress of the church in the state of Delaware It is not long since the vestry of the church at New Castle enlarged their ancient building, and made it a most beautiful church, which has been furnished with a very fine clock in the steeple, the workmanship of Lukens, of this city St. James's Church has for a number of years been connected with the church at New Castle, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Clay. The old building in which the congregations had worshipped, having gone much to decay, the present church has been built within a very small distance, and is a building which reflects great credit on all who have been engaged, particularly on Mr. Barker,* whose zeal and persevering industry is beyond praise. It is a stone building nearly square, finished with galleries, and every convenience for the purpose intended. An air of great neatness runs through the whole. The site on which the church is built is one of the greatest beauty. The building is near one extremity of a ten acre lot (the property of the church) of the most majestic oaks, whose [illegible] foliage occasionally hide it from th[illegible]. There is a repose and a beauty about th[illegible] seem fitted to cherish the feeli[illegible] and the world appears as it were s[illegible] grave-yard surrounding the old church [illegible] a tomb-stone which tells the brief story of those who an hundred years ago had come up to that place to worship.

There were many circumstances which rendered the day particularly interesting. The ruins of the old church, which is one of the most ancient which is to be found in this section of the country A new and handsome building erected by the persevering efforts of a few staunch friends, the venerable Bishop of Pennsylvania whose life has been coeval with the history of the American church. A congregation so large that not more than one half were in the interior of the building and composed of persons of the first respectability — many of the clergy, from different dioceses, who took part in the exercises of the occasion, and the circumstance of a neat and commodious building in which the congregation can worship God after the manner of their fathers, all unite to impress the mind with things of no ordinary description. May the great head of the church to whom this temple is now dedicated, condescend to bless the undertaking, and may that Gospel which is the power of God unto Salvation be there preached, until the people of the Lord have no more need of earthly temples, but shall serve God day and night in the temple which is in Heaven.

As the congregation had come many from a distance, and as the exercises were long, Mr. Barker, with a hospitality that has always characterized him, made a rural table under the fine spreading oaks, and such of the company as saw fit to remain, partook of a substantial dinner which was prepared for the occasion, a blessing from the throne of grace being asked by the Bishop to accompany the reception of the creatures of a bountiful Providence

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*Mr. Joseph Barker, lately of Pittsburgh

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823.

A pamphlet is in circulation, no doubt printed at the office of the Pittsburgh Statesman, in which it is asserted that Mr. Gregg was born in Ireland, and educated for a Catholic Priest, in which capacity, it is alleged, he actually, for a while, officiated. These assertions being intended to injure Mr. Gregg, we leave to Irishmen, protestant and catholic, to judge whether they display a spirit of friendliness towards them.

Mr. Gregg's friends have proved, satisfactorily, that he is a native of Pennsylvania, and a Presbyterian, but not educated for the ministry. His enemies, who, by publishing false statements to the contrary, had made the proof of these facts necessary to the cause of truth, come out now, and exclaim against his being called a presbyterian, which they represent as an "unhallowed attempt to enlist religious feelings and prejudices" in the contest for governor! Surely our patent leaders and printers must have forgotten that there are such things as common sense and moral feeling in the community, or they would not so glaringly exhibit their contempt of them.

The writer of a Pittsburgh letter published in the Franklin Gazette, tells his correspondent he would not be surprised if Mr. Shulze should have a majority in this city. From this our citizens may judge what dependence is to be placed in patent statements and calculations respecting the election in other places. Perhaps there is not one person in Pittsburgh who does not believe that Mr. Gregg's majority here will be considerably larger than General Hiester's was in 1820.

Accounts from Washington, Green, Butler, Mercer, Erie, Venango and Warren, which may be depended on, assure us of a much better vote for Mr. Gregg in all those counties, than was given to Gen. Hiester three years ago. A correspondent who has had a good opportunity of forming a correct estimate, is of opinion, that in Washington county, where in 1817 Mr Findlay had 1800 of a majority, and where in 1820 he had 1200, Mr. Shulze's majority this year cannot exceed 600.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"What republican among us does not despise the man who goes to church with his politics, or carries his religion to the polls."

[*Statesman.*

The Franklin Gazette contains two letters from Pittsburgh, dated the 31st of August (Sunday) *giving accounts of the Young Men's Saturday night meeting. One of them says,* "Last night we *had a meeting of the Young Men favorable to Mr. Shulze, which was the largest meeting ever known in this city, say 400"—"I should not be surprised* [it is added] *if we should have a small majority in this city." And the other, after saying nearly the same thing in the same words, adds, "On the subject of George Bryan's school-boy letters, there is but one feeling of astonishment and disgust."* &c.

Here are good republicans: before going to church they send their politics to their brethren at Philadelphia.

A writer in the Statesman of last week, affects to be afraid that *bribery* will be resorted to, in order to obtain votes for Mr. Gregg. Can that writer be the same gentleman who endeavored to persuade a young countryman to subscribe for the Statesman, and offered to pay the subscription for six months himself, if the young man would only agree to take the paper?

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In the last Statesman "a Member of the Democratic Meeting," accuses the Greggites of making a false representation about the "*numerously attended* meeting of the Young Men of this city." He has not pointed out what part of our *statement* is incorrect. There is, however, one point upon which we do agree. He states that the meeting of the Young men was *numerously attended.* Now I did expressly state, that, in addition to the young men who composed "the meeting," there were a great number of boys in attendance; therefore, a Member might well say that "the meeting," which was composed of "young men," "was numerously attended."

In olden times, each gallant knight who marched to battle had his follower; here each worthy Shulzeite had three or four.

A Member proceeds to state, that "they (the Greggites) have given a precise account of the number of the committee of vigilance, that are *either too young, or unqualified to vote;* AND will either *not vote for Shulze or vote for Gregg.*" I may have said, and no doubt did mean, that they who *had no vote* would [illegible] for Shulze, (I think our com[illegible]ance will look to that,) but I [illegible] say that persons "not qualified [illegible] would "vote for Gregg."

[illegible] again says, "the writer I suppose [illegible] be honest enough to give the names of *minors, non-electors, &c.* in order, that the opposite party, (Shulzeites) may have a chance to *confute* them." I do think that the Shulzeites are very ungenerous; they first place a parcel of minors, and strangers, and persons not qualified to vote, on their committee; the Greggites after great diligence used, discover the trick and publish it to the world; and now a Member wishes us to point out the minors, and strangers, "in order that the opposite party (the Shulzeites) may *confute them.*" I had intended to publish a list of these persons; but since a Member has avowed his determination *to confute them,* I will not lend my assistance to bring them into trouble. These minors &c. were not instrumental in having their names stuck on the committee; it was done, in many cases during their absence, and without their consent or knowledge.—Besides they have neither disposition [illegible] leasure to engage in an argument with [illegible] learned Member, and some of them may not wish to be *confuted.* Farther, Mr. Robert Steele, one of their committee of correspondence, has stated, "that the business was managed by married men, while the young men looked on," and that he was "disgusted, and left them in disgust," and yet neither this Member, nor any other, has confuted him. To be sure Mr. *Steele* is in the secret; he knows how the meeting was *got up* and has declared that if the Shulzeites attempt to *confute* him, he will answer them. But the citizens know some of these minors, and they must submit to be confuted. Let the Shulzeites begin by confuting Mr. Steele.

Finally, a Member observes, "If he refuse to come out with them, his *silence* will be considered as adding another to the catalogue of his falsehoods." Now it does seem that I am a most unfortunate man—if I write, I write falsehoods, if I remain silent I increase the list. I presume my better chance would be to write incessantly,—because, if I do write, I might perhaps write the truth; but if I remain silent I am sure to lie.

R.

Which of the Shulze committee of correspondence wrote the piece in the last Statesman signed Q?

He states that he "*was never in sight of the enemy*" during the late war. This description is too general; because it is a well known fact, that not one of the committee ever turned out to meet the enemy; yet they boldly call the Pittsburgh blues, blue-lights.

S.

The Shulzeites and Charles Kenny will not reply to the sound logic and good sense contained in the letter of William Neal, because, *as they allege,* William Neal is a "fictitious person." They do not approve the publishing of fictitious names in the newspapers—except—*on their committee of vigilance.* T.

The allusion to Æacus, in the last Statesman, is very opportune. Many of our readers no doubt recollect that Æacus was king of Œenopia, and that, his subjects having been destroyed by pestilence, he implored Jupiter to re-people his kingdom, who granted his prayer, and turned all the *ants* in a certain oak, into men.—The "married men who managed the business" at the meeting, should follow the example set by Æacus, and pray Jupiter to convert "the fictitious names, the boys, and the non-electors," on their committee of vigilance, into *voters.*

MINOS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

I have had the pleasure of seeing Judge M'Clure's second epistle. I am really happy in finding this gentleman at his "advanced age." so extremely prolific in matters of fancy, nor would I say one word more, but for the edification I hope to receive from his short but pithy communications. He has already given us a couple of statements, and nothing but the hope of obtaining another, could induce me to say any thing further on the subject. I do repeat that Judge M'Clure did say in conversation, "That he did not blame the person or party for writing the letter to the "Advocate;" that himself and Judge Riddle were talking rather loud at Riddle's store door; that from what was said, he presumed that the person who heard them, had been impressed with the belief that he, (Judge M'Clure) would support Mr. Gregg" —or words to this effect. Now, I care not about whom they were talking or disputing, if their conversation was such as to lead another to such a belief; it goes to the contradiction of Judge M'Clure's first statement. In that he says, he never gave any cause to any person for supposing that he would support Mr. Gregg; and in a private conversation, immediately after, he acknowledges that he did. Judge M'Clure will recollect where this conversation took place. I do not think his friends will send him out another certificate to sign in denial of it.

The whole of this affair is of little importance, and I feel no wish to pursue it.—Judge M'Clure thinks, no doubt, that he has made himself sufficiently ridiculous already.—If, however, he should bless us with another birth, it will compel me to add to the group the figure of this mutual friend of theirs, about whose character, as is alleged, the two Judges were talking and disputing so loudly. I would say to Judge M'Clure, take the advice of one who is not your personal enemy, and sign no more papers that they send you—we are pretty near the point now, and another step may leave you in the slough.

But on the subject of "eavesdropping"—O shame, great judge! Yourself and Riddle were at the store door talking "rather loudly" on the street, and an *eavesdropper* heard you—O shame! But you never wrote that yourself, Judge. You *would* not write it—and had you reflected, I am mistaken if you would have signed such a thing. You wrote it not—it carries a mark upon it, by which it is as well known, as if it had the county seal to it. The word "eavesdropper" carries you as directly to the author's door as a public directory could. Take my advice, and sign no more of their papers.

Prospects brightening.—From various intelligence received during the last week from different parts of the state, we have not a doubt but that Mr. Gregg will be elected by a very large majority. In this city and county, the majorities of Mr. Hiester, in 1820, will be very considerably increased. Lancaster county cannot give a majority less than [illegible] Mr. Gregg, and indeed we sh[illegible] surprised to see it 2500

Lancaster Jour.

From the Village Record.

If the Parson is elected, it is calculated that he will continue nine years. That's longer than he was a Preacher; he deserted the Ministry in less than seven. O, to be sure! but his salary is to be five times as large now.

"If I had served my God half so faithfully as I have served my King," said Cardinal Wolsey, "he would not desert me in my old age." Wolsey was a Minister, who left off preaching to dabble in politics, and his pride, splendor and tyranny are on record.

We mistake or there are fifty distinguished men in the state, who have a chance to be nominated for Governor, who will give a cold vote for the Parson if they vote for him at all If his election is to postpone their chance for nine years, you may as well say *forever.*

When the Parson quits the church—
Leaves his hearers in the lurch—
When by politics he thrives,
Look for tyranny and tythes.

The circumstance that Mr. Shulze was a Minister, and deserted the ministry, would of itself prove fatal to him. The more it is considered, the more effective is its operation.—Christians of all denominations are coming out against him. They will not, they cannot [illegible] false and dangerous doctrine—That the solemn contract of a *Christian Minister is of no binding force.*

If a Minister may abandon the Church, may not the Church abandon the Minister? Is it sound doctrine that a man may innocently and praise-worthily enter into the Church to-day, and leave it for the world to-morrow? Is there nothing sacred and obligatory in solemn and awful covenants before Jehovah! ☞ *We are on dangerous ground. A tremendous abyss yawns before us.*

"HER TORCH WHEN PERSECUTION WHIRLS."

Will persecution never cease?—It seems the Presbyterians are now to be hunted down. A City paper devoted to the support of Mr. Shulze, reflects on the Rev. Mr. Ely by name.

In another paragraph the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Arch street is made the subject of attack. This place of Worship it seems has got two new lamps. This Shulze paper, and it is edited by a violent federalist, speaks of the Meeting-House as ☞"BRIMSTONE HALL"—the lamps are styled "BLUE DEVILS," and the inquiry is made what poor girl was robbed to purchase them.

There is the bitterest persecuting spirit abroad that we recollect ever to have witnessed.

A CASE IN POINT.

A few days ago, the store of a person who *resides* in the county, but does his business in the city, who has been enrolled and paid Militia fines for two or three years past in the county, and holds receipts for those payments, including the year 1823—the store, we say, of this person was entered by a collector of Militia Fines, and merchandise to the value of five or ten dollars seized and carried away, for a fine *of two dollars* alleged to have been incurred in the year 1823, for not doing duty in one of the city regiments That is, the citizen is enrolled in two different companies at the same time—one of them erroneous of course—pays his fine regularly where he is regularly enrolled, and has his property seized and carried away, for refusing to pay it, where he is not regularly enrolled. *Quere*—What remedy would he have had if Mr. Shulze's Militia Bill had passed, which prohibited Aldermen and Justices of the Peace from taking cognizance of the conduct of Militia Officers and Collectors of Fines, &c? - *Peoples' Ad.*

REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS.

An attempt was made on Saturday evening last to get up a meeting of revolutionary soldiers favorable to the election of Parson Shulze. Twenty-one are said to have attended, and their names have been published. We are authorized to state that of these twenty-one SIX *were never out* IN SERVICE, *two* were *deserters, one* paid his FINE and another was WITH *the* BRITISH *in* PHILADELPHIA. We are not desirous of abusing our aged fellow citizens, and have therefore given no names—but if any respectable person is desirous of knowing whence we derived our authority, we are ready to satisfy him.

Berks Journal.

Voice of Lebanon County.

On the 30th ult. upwards of 500 citizens of Lebanon county, met at the Court House in Lebanon. The meeting was principally composed of the German neighbors of Mr. Shulze. Hear what they say of him.

"Destitute as he is of talents, what other qualities does he possess? Is he a patriot? Does he love his country? Would to Heaven we could say, Yes. But we cannot. The fact is too well known to be concealed. He gave no countenance or support to the war of 1812. When the hostile foot of the mercenary soldier polluted our soil, and the capitol of our country had fallen into the hands of ruthless invaders; when the blood of our countrymen was streaming on the lines, and the shrieks of insulted beauty appealing to our hearts—where was John Andrew Shulze? Did he shoulder his musket and lead on to the tented field? No. The sacred vestments which he had been accustomed to wear were exhibited as a shield against the storms of war. The holy office of the ministry, *although forsaken,* furnished him with an excuse. He did not march himself? Did he then encourage others? No, fellow-citizens, he remained snug at home, lived upon the fat of the land, sat quietly in his office, and pocketed his fees, whilst his townsmen endured the fatigues and hardships of the camp. And shall this man, who never shouldered a musket, who never encouraged volunteers, who never expended a cent in defence of the country, beyond what the law required, be elevated to the highest station in the state? For the honor of Pennsylvania, we hope not.

"As Germans, it would indeed afford us pleasure to vote for a German for the office of Governor, if the person nominated were capable. But we can never consent to sacrifice the interests of the commonwealth, for the purpose of gratifying national pride. We want a sensible man to rule over us, no matter whether he be a descendant of an English, Irish, Scotch, or German family. We know that he must be an American, and that is enough. The administrations of Snyder and Hiester shed lustre on the German name, and we are bound to preserve it unsullied. To entrust it to John Andrew Shulze would evince folly, and prove us unworthy of the character we have acquired."

Meadville, Sept 9.

Atrocious.—On Saturday last, Mr. H J. Huidekoper, of this place, in returning from the Warren court, was fired at about a mile this side of the Little Brokenstraw, on the state road, by some unknown villain in ambush. The shot struck the horse near the hip bone.

The War.

The Baltimore Chronicle [illegible] friend of ours, who has just returned from London, states, that a few days before he left, he had an interview with the American minister, who gave it as *his decided opinion,* that notwithstanding the defection of some of the constitutional generals, *the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind would eventually triumph in Spain.*

The papers furnish a variety of interesting intelligence in relation to the Spanish cause. The most important facts which they supply are: The retreat of the French army from St. Mary's, in the neighborhood of Cadiz, to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which Gen Bourmont had experienced, in the vicinity of Seville, on the 1st, 2d, and 4th of July, and the consequent entrance of Lopez Banos and Ballasteros into that place on the 5th—and the reported defeat of the French army near Corunna, with great loss.

Married,

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. JAMES GORMLY, Merchant, of this city, to Miss MATILDA MOWRY, daughter of Philip Mowry, Esq. of Greensburgh, Westmoreland county.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. by the Rev Mr. Johnston, Mr. R C. M'FARLANE, of Mifflin township, to Miss REBEKAH, daughter of Mr. Noah Speer, of Westmoreland county.

NAILERS WANTED

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,
At the Auction Room of
Messrs. Oliver & Dunlap
IN WOOD STREET,
ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th INST. AT
TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
HIS
Dwelling House and
Lot.

In Seventh street, where he now resides.—Those who should be desirous to purchase, are invited to view the premises.

TERMS AT SALE,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19 1823.

I wish to Lease
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And is now opening, at his Store in Market-st.
A large assortment of
Fancy, Fall, and Winter
GOODS.
ALSO
An assortment of
Carpeting and Hearth-Rugs,
AND
A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Stuff and Morocco
SHOES & BOOTS,
Children's Shoes, of all kinds.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29—4t.

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh,

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Maby

September 5, 1823—tf.

Notice.

MY wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM McLANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—3t

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Wednesday, the 1st day of October

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Caldwell, surviving partner of Robert Graham, of the late firm of Alexander Caldwell & Co. of, in and to the following contiguous Lots or pieces of ground, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, being part of Out-Lot No. 8, in the manor of Pittsburgh—one of the said Lots beginning on the south side of the great road or extension of Second street, and running by Beale and Waite's lots, southwardly, down to the corner of Williams and Redmond's lots, so as to include the spring-house, thence by the said Williams and Redmond's lots, westwardly, a parallel line with the said road, sixty feet; thence northwardly a parallel line with the first line, to the road aforesaid, and thence by the same, eastwardly, sixty feet, to the place of beginning; with the following piece attached to and part of the same, viz: being twelve feet wide and extending from the said lot, westwardly, to a thirty foot street which runs between Thomas Greenough's and Edward Encell's house, adjoining Williams and Redmond's line; the whole being subject to a yearly ground rent of seventy-two dollars. And one other of the said lots or pieces of ground, beginning at the south east corner of Thomas Greenough's spring house, and running westwardly, by the south wall of the said spring-house, and continuing a straight line, 142 feet or thereabouts, to a locust post; thence southwardly, in a direct line with the east end of Thomas Greenough's dwelling house, fourteen feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with the said dwelling-house about twenty-seven feet to a street which runs between Greenough's and Encell's, from the great road to the Monongahela river; and thence along the east side of the said street to the said river, thence up the said river to a post, where a line drawn in a range with the east wall of said spring-house would strike said river; and thence by the said line, northwardly, to the beginning—subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. Together with all and singular the brewery, malt-house, kiln, dwelling-houses, offices and shops, on the said last mentioned piece or lot of grounds and also, all the offices, shops, dwelling-houses, and improvements, on the first mentioned parcel of ground. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Caldwell, at the suit of Henry Holdship.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Morrow, of, in and to a Lot or piece of ground, situate in James O'Hara's extension of lots, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Third street, by ground of John Obey, John Kelly, and John M'Cully's heirs; on which are erected two frame tenements—subject to the yearly ground rent of twenty five dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Morrow, at the suit of Thomas Taylor.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to In-Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 15, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, to wit: No. 11 is bounded by lots Nos. 10 and 12, by Water street and the Common—Lot No. 12 is bounded by lot No. 11, by Water Alley, and Federal street, and the Common—and lot No. 15 is bounded by lots No. 14 and 16, Water Alley and the Common. Each of said lots Nos. 11, 12, and 15, are sixty feet in breadth, and two hundred and forty feet deep. ALSO, of, in and to Out-Lot No. 230, of the said town, in the Reserved Tract, adjoining out-lots Nos. 229, 231, 213, and an alley; containing 10 acres, more or less. ALSO, of, in and to Lot No. 44, in Pittsburgh, adjoining lots Nos. 43 and 45, and fronting on Penn street, and extending to the Allegheny river, [illegible] water mark. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Wallace, dec. at the suit of J. & S. Darragh, and to be sold by

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—3t.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20
Kentucky.	
State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville.	2
Indiana.	
State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Tennessee.	
State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15
N. Carolina.	
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	8½
Newbern, $5 & up.	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do
S.Carolina.	
Charleston $5 & up	4½
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4
Vermont.	
Burlington,	
N. Hampshire.	
Generally	

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½ dis
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3
Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do
New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N.Brunswick bank	2dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris.	do
Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at *Wilmington,*	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do
Dist. Columbia.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E Company,	do
Virginia.	
Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	
Georgia.	
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	8½
Connecticut.	
Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank	do
Massachusets.	
Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield.	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	do

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

July 18—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822 —tf

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING VERY *VALUABLE PROPERTY.*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaM11

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn, and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

***STILLS,* of all sizes,**

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts, Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water-Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf *Market Street*

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths;

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND *PIECE GOODS.*

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

University of the State of New-York.

College of Physicians & Surgeons.

City of New-York, May 6th, 1823.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing session, on the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the college in Barclay-street.

Dr. Hosack, *on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.*
Dr. Macneven, *on Chemistry.*
Dr. Post, *on Anatomy and Physiology.*
Dr. Mitchill, *on Botany and Materia Medica.*
Dr. Mott, *on Surgery.*
Dr Francis, *on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The Board of Trustees deem it proper to make it known, that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honourable the Regents of the University, every student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate; unless said Student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected he should produce written testimony to that effect.

The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library. By order of the Board,

WRIGHT POST, M. D. *President.*
JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. *Registrar.*

[Aug. 29.—5.]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply

Miller & Wilson,

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to *THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,*

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform [illegible] friends and the public generally that [illegible] PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND *STATIONARY,*

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a Note of hand, given by the subscriber, on the 5th day of August last, to William M'Call, of Wilkins Township, Allegheny county, as, not having received consideration therefor, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Valentine Gardner.

Plum Township, Sept. 5, 1823—3*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot [illegible] the Friday next preceding the first Tues[illegible] October, at the several election districts; [illegible] for such inspectors shall be held by [illegible] constables, who are required to give [illegible] week's notice of such election assist[illegible] qualified citizens, chosen by such citizen[illegible]fied to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5.—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.